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The New York Meeting Postponed

On request of The Office of Defense Transportation of the Federal Government the Executive Committee of the Association has voted to postpone the meeting that was scheduled to be held in New York City during the approaching holiday period. Whether the meeting will be held in three months or after a longer interval will depend upon the course of events that cannot be safely predicted at this time.

Naturally there will be keen disappointments at the postponement. The Association and the 44 affiliated and associated societies that have been planning to meet with it have done an enormous amount of work on their programs and have been to considerable expense. Hundreds of scientists have spent many hours on the papers they have expected to present. But all these plans and expenses and labor weigh little against a request of our Government to give it merely passive support by postponing scientific meetings while it is facing the rush of events in Africa and other parts of the world in which our countrymen are defending civilization. In our democracy there is a degree of freedom for its citizens that is not surpassed anywhere in the world. But freedom in a democracy carries with it the complementary obligation to accept the decisions of duly constituted authority until they are changed in accordance with established procedures. The action of the Executive Committee in postponing the New York meeting is in fulfillment of this obligation. Such responses to constituted authority are essential for the existence of an orderly and stable society.

There is no need to emphasize the willingness of scientists to support the Government. They are always among the first to offer their services in time of national peril. Both in the first World War and in this one they were the earliest to organize their resources for action. They have responded to every call for service, however much it may have disturbed the course of their lives. Now they will as cheerfully respond to a request from the Government to forego for a time a meeting that would give them pleasure and be of value both to science and to our war efforts.

It should not be hastily assumed that the postponement of the New York meeting is a serious loss without any possibility of counterbalancing gains. To mention the most obvious things first, every good piece of scientific research will remain good and may be improved in the interval before the meeting can be held, nearly every paper and address can be improved, and the unfolding of events undoubtedly will change perspectives and suggest new problems for consideration and solution. But something more fundamental and creative is required. This is not the first time men have been put on their mettle by what appeared to be misfortunes. History records many occasions on which military leaders, Caesar and Napoleon for example, after defeats have changed their plans of battle while their armies were sleeping and in the morning have gone forth to unexpected and glorious victories. The plans of the Association and its affiliated and associated societies for holding a great scientific meeting in New York in December have been thwarted by world convulsions. Do the officers and members of these organizations have enough imagination, initiative and untiring industry to transform the ashes of this defeat into an unexpected and great victory for science?

The question is theirs to answer and may their inspiration be great, for humanity is floating on frail rafts in an ocean of confusion, and longing for rescue. Scientists are involved in this universal confusion, and although their achievements in every special field have been truly miraculous, yet organized science as a whole has

found no general guiding principle. To assert that the sole object of scientists is to discover the truth is to say something so vaguely general as to carry no satisfying meaning. Such attitudes of detachment from other problems with which humanity is grappling are proving as unsatisfactory as isolationism has been found to be in industrial and political life. Evidently science as a whole needs more clearly defined purposes, including its relationships with other human activities and interests. Instead of being satisfied with the comforts and luxuries it is providing, it might better become more interested in instilling intellectual integrity into the masses, proving to them the advantages of altruism and generosity, developing in them reverence for the laws of nature, and unfolding before them visions of future possibilities for mankind.

Twice previously in the 94 years of its history the Association has not held its annual meetings —in 1852, because of an epidemic of yellow fever; in 1861–1865, because of the Civil War. Science has banished yellow fever by removing its cause; war continues its ravages with undiminished virulence.—F. R. M.

Four Straws in the Wind

On October 1 each year the Association sends to all its annual members bills for membership dues for the current fiscal year which begins on that date. As a rule, by December 1, the date of the second billing, about 55% of the members will have paid their dues. This year there is a substantial deviation from the earlier pattern. Whether or not the variation is due to the war is not known. Instead of only 55% of the annual dues being paid by December 1, more than 60% were paid this year by November 20. Although the membership of the Association on September 30, 1942, was 1873 greater than it was a year earlier, yet the number of members in arrears on November 20 was several hundred less than it was on December 1 the preceding year.

In the year from September 30, 1941, to September 30, 1942, the membership of the Association increased by 8.6%. If the interest of the members of the Association in the election of its president for next year had remained unchanged, the number of nominating ballots sent in by the members would also have increased by 8.6%. This conclusion, however, is based on the tacit assumption that there are no unusual circumstances, such as the distractions of a world war or service of a large number of members in our armed forces and in special war work. The facts are, however, that by November 20 the vote had not only increased by the 8.6% necessary to keep step with the membership, but it had actually increased 13.5% over the preceding year.

Each year a considerable number of persons inquire on their own initiative regarding the conditions for becoming members of the Association, and often state that they desire to become members. Apparently the number of such letters should be greatest under conditions of peace and prosperity. This year, however, the number of direct requests for information about the Association and for membership application cards has been greater than ever before.

Many members of the Association have occasionally nominated their friends and acquaintances for membership. When such nominations are received at the office of the Permanent Secretary, letters of invitation are sent to the nominees, giving the names of the persons making the nominations and enclosing descriptive circulars about the Association. Accurate records have been kept for many years of the percentage of acceptances of such invitations. Nominations have been made again this year and letters of invitation have been sent out as usual, in spite of the fact that this is a disturbed world with acute distractions from the serene ways of science. It is an interesting, perhaps a surprising, fact that this year the percentage of acceptances of invitations based on nominations of members is much higher than it has ever been in the past. In fact, it is higher than the acceptances of invitations to become members of the Association sent out from any previous list whatever.

Some conclusion or conclusions should be derivable from these four straws in the wind. Perhaps a prize should be offered for the best analysis of their meaning; or perhaps more nominations should be sent to the office of the Permanent Secretary in order to find whether the straws of the last mentioned kind will continue to point in the same direction.

A New Revision of the Constitution of the A.A.A.S.

Adopted at the first meeting, held at Philadelphia in 1848, the "Objects and Rules" of the American Association for the Advancement of Science were amended and became the first Constitution three years later. That was replaced in 1856 by the second Constitution, which remained in force till 1874, when a third Constitution was

ratified and the Association became incorporated. The third Constitution prevailed for 46 years, till it was replaced in 1920 by the fourth Constitution, which has been in force, with minor amendments, for 22 years.

A special committee on constitution revision, consisting of Esmond R. Long, Forest R. Moulton and Burton E. Livingston (*chairman*), published a first draft of a proposed new constitution in *Science* for June 6, 1941, and a second draft was discussed in detail at the Dallas session of the Secretaries' Conference. A third draft was approved by the Executive Committee on October 18, 1942, for publication in *Science*, for submission to the Council and for reference to a general session of the next meeting of the Association, where it may finally be ratified as the fifth Constitution of the Association. Article XI of the present Constitution provides that any amendment thereto may be adopted at a general session by unanimous vote or by a majority vote at two consecutive annual meetings.

The proposed new constitution represents a very thorough revision, but it adheres to and emphasizes the democratic principles of the present Constitution and introduces no very fundamental alterations. Its main features are summarized below, particularly if different from provisions of the present Constitution, which was printed in full in *Science* for June 6, 1942.

Article I. Objects. More descriptive of the many activities of the Association than is the present Article I.

Article II. Members. Five classes of members are enumerated: *Annual, Life, Sustaining, Honorary* and *Emeritus.* The Council is to prescribe qualifications and dues and may establish additional classes. Annual members and sustaining members may be individuals, institutions or organizations, but the remaining classes here named are to be made up of persons only. There are to be no admission fees. As heretofore, the Council may elect to fellowship any person who is a member and who has made a meritorious contribution to science.

Article III. Officers. A new Officer, the President Elect, is to be elected for one year, just as the President has been. A fellow elected to be President Elect is to serve as such for one year, as President for the following year and as Retiring President for the third year, thus holding membership in Council and Executive Committee for three years. Vice-Presidents, Permanent Secretary, General Secretary, Treasurer and Section Secretaries are defined as heretofore; all are to be fellows of the Association.

Article IV. Council. Membership in the Council is defined as heretofore, with two additional members: President Elect and Retiring President. These two new officers are to be added to the Executive Committee, which is therefore to have 13 members instead of 11 as at present. The Council is to retain full power under the Constitution, including enactment and amendment of By-Laws and *proposal* of amendments to the Constitution (see Article XI). The Executive Committee is to retain all the powers given to it by the present Constitution. An important innovation provides that "not more than one of the two fellows elected to this committee at any meeting of the Association shall have completed a full four-year term of membership in the committee within the preceding four years."—The Finance Committee, not established by the present Constitution, is to have charge, under the Council, of the purchase and sale of investment securities by the Treasurer. Permanent Secretary and Treasurer are to be ex-officio members of the Finance Committee, together with four additional members elected by the Council, two each year for a term of four years. A quorum of the Council is to be 20 members; of the Executive Committee, 6 members; of the Finance Committee, 4 members, including the Permanent Secretary or the Treasurer or both.

Article V. Sections. Fifteen sections are enumerated, following the present Constitution excepting that no Section P is now provided for. The title of Section L is changed from "Historical and Philological Sciences" to *History and Philosophy of Science.*

Article V. Divisions and Branches. Essentially as heretofore.

Article VII. Affiliated and Associated Organizations. Whereas the present Constitution provides that all affiliated societies are also associated and that only some of the associated societies are affiliated, the new document defines the two groups separately, thus ending a somewhat troublesome confusion. Associated organizations are to remain without official representation in the Association Council; each Affiliated Academy is to retain one representative in the Council; each Affiliated Society is to have either one or two representatives, as heretofore.

Article VIII. Meetings. Essentially as heretofore.

Article IX. Publications. The proposed new Constitution prescribes the occasional publication of Proceedings volumes and authorizes the Council to publish or arrange for publishing journals and other publications. (A by-law will

provide for the official weekly journal, *Science*, *The Scientific Monthly*, and for the monthly A.A.A.S. BULLETIN.)

Article X. Funds. Essentially as heretofore, but more explicit.

Article XI. Amendments. The proposed new Constitution provides that it, and all amendments thereto, are to become effective one month after adoption. All proposed amendments are to be "approved by the Executive Committee, published at least one month prior to presentation to the Council, and approved by the Council," after which they are to be presented for ratification at a general session of an annual meeting. Final ratification is to be accomplished by a nine-tenths vote of the members present (instead of "by a unanimous vote," as in the present Constitution), or by a majority vote at each of two general sessions held at consecutive annual meetings.—B. E. L.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science

On September 27, 1831, the British Association for the Advancement of Science was organized and began its first meeting with a membership of 353. It held a meeting each year thereafter until 1916. In 1917 and 1918 no meetings were held, but they were resumed in 1919 and continued annually until 1939. The meeting scheduled for 1939 was to be held in Dundee, Scotland, from August 30 to September 6, but it was adjourned on September 1, following Germany's attack on Poland and England's declaration of war.

That the American Association owes much to the British Association is clear from the similarity of their names, and their early histories emphasize the fact. In referring to the inspiration that Americans received from the British Association, A. D. Bache, in his presidential address delivered in Cleveland in 1853, used the following words:

> But is it true that genius is beyond or above the stimulus of association? Let the man among us who has, if ever man had the true "divine breath," tell us, in simple and single-heartedness, whether he left that meeting of the British Association the same man who went there; whether the effect of that simple and single figure on the blackboard, which showed to the geologists of the day discoveries to be made, founded on principles which created a new era in classification, was limited to his auditors, or even to cultivators of science through whom they spread with lightning rapidity and vividness: did it not react on him?

The membership of the British Association has ranged from about 1,500 to 3,500 throughout its existence. Since no person who is not a member may attend the scientific sessions or the social functions of a meeting of the British Association, a considerable percentage of its members in any particular year are those who have registered for the meeting from the city in which it is held. It has had, however, from 200 to 400 life members and about an equal number of annual members who maintain their memberships regularly from year to year.

Until 1939 the British Association published each year only its annual report, a comprehensive account of the meeting, including all the principal addresses. In 1939 it began the publication of a quarterly, instead of the previous annual report, under the title *The Advancement of Science*, which was "intended in the future to make a wider appeal to lay readers of scientific matter than an annual volume could possibly make." Immediately the material they desired to publish exceeded the space available. Consequently, the following year, in spite of the severe demands upon British scientists by the war, the British Association established *Monthly Science News*, a four-page illustrated publication of format similar to that of the A.A.A.S. BULLETIN. Perhaps the British Association after the close of the war will have an increase in membership similar to that which the American Association enjoyed after it made the weekly journal *Science* its official publication in 1900.

The work of the British Association is organized under eleven sections: Mathematical and Physical Sciences, Chemistry, Geology, Zoology, Geography, Economics, Engineering, Anthropology, Psychology, Botany, Educational Science, and Agriculture, which the fifteen sections of the American Association roughly parallel. There is, however, one important difference in the organization of the two associations, and one that produces wide differences in the programs of their meetings. The American Association has 186 affiliated and associated societies, while the British Association has none. When affiliated and associated societies meet with the American Association, as many of them do, the sections in the same respective fields do not organize extensive programs. Some of the affiliated societies, such as the American Society of Zoologists and the American Society for Horticultural Science, often have two or three hundred papers on their programs. The British have no such large programs but, instead, relatively small numbers of distinguished contributions. Moreover, they are accustomed to give extensive scientific surveys

of the regions in which they meet. The survey of Cambridge and district prepared for the Cambridge meeting in 1938 consisted of 15 chapters on subjects ranging from the geology and the archeology of the region to the character of its industries and the reasons for their existence.

Probably the characteristics of the meetings of the British Association which are most striking and attractive to Americans are their leisureliness and the perfection of their social and recreational arrangements. The Cambridge meeting, for example, opened on a Wednesday evening with addresses of welcome and the presidential address of Lord Rayleigh before a very large audience in formal dress admitted only by ticket. Thursday and Friday were devoted to a limited number of scientific programs; Saturday, almost exclusively to delightful excursions; Sunday, to rest and recreation; and the following three days to scientific programs. There was a reception on the second evening, and there were numerous garden parties and there were teas every afternoon.

Of the total registration of 2,983 at the Cambridge meeting of the British Association, 62 registrants were from the United States and 19 from Canada. Although the distant rumble of war could then be heard and there were forebodings of impending evil, it was difficult for those from this side the Atlantic to realize that those happy days of lofty aspirations and good fellowship might not soon come again.

Ordinarily members of the British Association do not have large traveling expenses in attending its meetings, for the distances in the British Isles are not great. But from time to time it meets in its Dominions and overseas possessions. In 1884 it held a meeting in Montreal, Canada, during the presidency of Lord Rayleigh, father of the present Lord Rayleigh who was President of the British Association at its Cambridge meeting in 1938. Sixty fellows of the American Association attended the Montreal meeting as Honorary Members of the British Association. This was the first meeting of the British Association outside England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

Three times since the Montreal meeting the British Association has met in Canada, in Toronto in 1897, in Winnipeg in 1909, and in Toronto a second time in 1924. All the meetings in Canada were well attended and the second one in Toronto was exceptionally large. In 1905 the British Association held a meeting in South Africa under the presidency of George H. Darwin, an eminent mathematician and son of the great naturalist Charles Darwin. In 1914 the British Association met in Australia, halfway around the world from England, with the largest attendance it ever had except at the meeting held in London in 1931. In 1929 the British Association met in South Africa for the second time. At present the ordinary meetings of the British Association are not being held, but last September an international conference on Science and World Order was held in London under the auspices of its Division for the Social and International Relations of Science.

The Divisions of the Association

Because the Association usually meets east of the Mississippi River, only a few members from the far West and the Southwest are able to attend the meetings. Partly to remedy this condition, as well as for other reasons, the two existing Divisions were organized. Each Division aims to cultivate the scientific spirit and the advancement of science in its area; both have been highly successful.

The Pacific Division was formally established at the San Francisco meeting in August, 1915, as successor to the Pacific Coast Committee of the Association which was organized in 1913. It includes all members resident in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Alaska, British Columbia, and Hawaii. The total membership in the Pacific Division at the time it was organized was about 1,000; today it is nearly 2,300. Meetings are held each summer in June. Occasionally joint meetings are held with the Association or with the Southwestern Division or both. Altogether the Pacific Division has held 25 meetings, distributing them widely among the scientific centers throughout its area so that all members eventually find it possible to attend and take part in the proceedings.

The Southwestern Division was organized at Tucson, Ariz., in April, 1920. The territory covered by this Division includes Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas west of the 100th meridian, and the States of Sonora and Chihuahua of Mexico. Nearly 400 members of the Association reside within the boundaries of the Southwestern Division. Meetings are usually held in April and altogether 22 meetings have been held, including joint meetings with the Pacific Division and the Association. One of the special features of the meetings of the Southwestern Division is the John Wesley Powell Memorial Lecture. These lectures were inaugurated in 1929 in honor of the distinguished

geologist and the leader of the first expedition that descended the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon. Under present arrangements a lecture is delivered at each annual meeting of the Division by a distinguished investigator upon a topic of his own selection.

The Divisions are entirely autonomous and in organization closely parallel the Association. They elect their own officers, affiliate societies in special fields of science, determine the times and places for their meetings, arrange their own programs, and publish preliminary announcements and reports of their meetings. Each Division has a representative in the Council of the Association and participates in the election of its officers. Membership records, collection of dues, ordering of journals, etc., for all members residing in the regions of the Divisions are carried out by the Office of the Permanent Secretary. This close cooperation, under complete freedom, is admirably fulfilling the purpose of the Association, the advancement of science.

The Association from 1871 to 1880

For the first two or three decades after the founding of the Association its membership increased very slowly—from 461 in 1848 to 668 in 1871. Then it more than doubled within 10 years, rising to 1555 in 1880, largely because the decade 1871–1880 was one of rapidly increasing interest in science.

In this decade scientists were critically examining and testing the scientific generalizations of the preceding decades. Astronomers were making spectroscopic observations of the sun; physicists were investigating the consequences of the relations between electric currents and magnetism; chemists were rapidly developing analytic chemistry and discovering new elements; geologists were reading the strata of the rocks in the light of the uniformitarian theory as expounded by Lyell (1830–35); and biologists were coming to realize the profound significance of Darwin's *Origin of Species* (1859). It was a period in which many scientists, with the enthusiasm of pioneers, were entering and exploring vast regions the masters had opened.

In this decade also great scientific generalizations were announced: just before its beginning Mendeleeff's periodic table of the chemical elements; in 1873, Maxwell's electromagnetic theory; and in 1877, J. Willard Gibbs' great paper on the equilibrium of heterogeneous solutions.

The critical spirit that was developing found echoes in the addresses of the presidents of the Association. In 1872 J. Lawrence Smith, an eminent chemist, was president of the Association. In his presidential address this paragraph is found:

> Reference has already been made to the tendency of quitting the physical to revel in the metaphysical, which, however, is not peculiar to this age, for it belonged as well to the times of Plato and Aristotle as it does to ours. More special reference will be made here to the proclivity of the present epoch among philosophers and theologians to parade science and religion side by side; talking of reconciling science and religion, as if they had ever been unreconciled. Scientists and theologians may have quarreled, but never science and religion. At dinners they are toasted in the same breath, and calls made on clergymen to respond, who, for fear of giving offence, or lacking the fire and firmness of St. Paul, utter a vast amount of platitudes about the beauty of science and the truth of religion, trembling in their shoes all the time, fearing that science, falsely so called, may take away their professional calling, instead of uttering in voice of thunder, like the Boanerges of the gospel, that "the world by wisdom knew not God." And it never will. Our religion is made so plain by the light of faith that the wayfaring man, though a fool, can not err therein.

Six years later, in 1878, Simon Newcomb, the most distinguished astronomer of his generation, in the introduction to his presidential address said:

> The key-note of my discourse is found in a proposition which is fundamental in the history of modern science, and without a clear understanding of which everything I say may be entirely misunderstood. This proposition is, that science concerns itself only with phenomena and the relations which connect them, and does not take account of any questions which do not in some way admit of being brought to the test of observation. The only universe it knows is that made known by the telescope, the microscope and other appliances of observation. That this is the whole universe we should all be very sorry to suppose, and none more so than he who has the honor to address you. But, should I pretend to a scientific knowledge of what lies behind this visible frame, I should be acting the part of the rash speculator rather than of the cautious thinker. Only into a single field of thought do I dare to venture.

In the following year the president of the Association was a geologist, O. C. Marsh, who, in the closing words of his presidential address, gave expression to a point of view that then was taking form in the minds of geologists and biologists:

> I have endeavored to define clearly the different periods in the history of Palaeontology. If I may venture, in conclusion, to characterize the present period in all departments of science, its main feature would be a belief *in universal laws*. The reign of Law, first recognized in the physical world, has now been extended to Life, as well. In return, Life has given to inanimate nature the key to her profounder mysteries—Evolution, which embraces the universe.

Nominations for Membership

During the summer just past, members were again invited to send to the Office of the Permanent Secretary nominations for membership in the Association. The responses received were not great in number, perhaps due to the fact that the summertime is not a propitious time for such activity.

Nevertheless, after eliminating duplicates and names of those who were already members, there were 1,200 names remaining. Invitations were mailed to these individuals about October 1, and on November 25, acceptances had been received from 195, or 16% of the mailing. As far as the records of the Association indicate, never has the percentage of returns on any mailing been as high as on this one.

With the approaching new year, when new journal volumes are started, the Office of the Permanent Secretary is again asking its members to nominate persons who would be benefited by becoming members and who would add influence to the Association. The form below is for your convenience in sending nominations.

NOMINATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

The Permanent Secretary, A.A.A.S.,
Smithsonian Institution Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I nominate for membership in the Association the following named persons who, in my opinion, would be benefited by becoming members and would add to the influence of the Association. In inviting them to become members you may (not) refer to the fact that they have been nominated by me.

Name	Address	Position
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

Very truly yours,

..... (Name)

..... (Address)

(Date) .....

The Finance Committee

One of the important committees of the Council of the Association is the Finance Committee. Its principle function, as described by the By-Laws, is to "give advice in regard to the investment of the funds of the Association." Since the permanent funds of the Association are the only funds available for investment, the work of the Committee is confined mainly to such funds. These funds are in the hands of the Treasurer; only current funds (income from dues, etc.) are in the hands of the Permanent Secretary.

The Finance Committee meets once each month, excepting in one or two of the summer months. An analysis of the Association's portfolio is prepared for each meeting by the Chairman. This analysis contains a description of each security, the purchase price, and the current market price compared with the market price at the time of the previous meeting. Each security is reviewed and the desirability of retaining or selling is carefully considered. After the review of the portfolio, the question of investing in other securities is taken up. Suggestions are made by each member of the Committee and thoroughly discussed, in most instances with financial statements in hand from recognized sources. Minutes of each meeting are recorded and sent to the members for approval.

It has been customary to hold meetings late in the afternoon. Despite the fact that it means a sacrifice of time from regular employment, the meetings are well attended. Independent thought and expression are characteristics of each member, which result in discussions beneficial to the Committee as a whole, as well as to the individual members.

The members of the Committee for 1942 are: Frederick P. H. Siddons, American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D. C., *Chairman;* C. O. Hardy, Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.; Hayden B. Harris, Vice President, retired, of the Harris Trust Company of Chicago, Leesburg, Va.; Charles S. Baker, Counsel for the Association, 720 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., C. Carroll Morgan, Treasurer of the Association, Laidlaw Company, Washington, D. C., and F. R. Moulton, Permanent Secretary of the Association. Excepting the Treasurer and the Permanent Secretary, who are ex officio members, the members of the Finance Committee are each elected for a term of four years. The arrangement is such that only one member's term expires each year.

Officers of the Association

President, Arthur H. Compton; *Permanent Secretary,* Forest R. Moulton; *General Secretary,* Otis W. Caldwell; *Treasurer,* C. Carroll Morgan; *Assistant Secretary,* Sam Woodley.

Executive Committee: Burton E. Livingston, *Chairman;* Roger Adams, Joseph W. Barker, Otis W. Caldwell, Walter B. Cannon, J. McKeen Cattell, Roy E. Clausen, Arthur H. Compton, F. R. Moulton, and W. E. Wrather.

Membership in the Association

According to the Constitution, the objects of the Association are to promote intercourse among those who are cultivating science in different parts of America, to cooperate with other scientific societies and institutions, to give a stronger and more general impulse and more systematic direction to scientific research, and to procure for the labors of scientific men increased facilities and a wider usefulness. Members may reside in any country. A person desiring to become a member of the Association should fill in a membership application card that may be obtained from the Office of the Permanent Secretary and return it with his payment of $5.00 for one year's dues. Every member in good standing receives with his membership a subscription for either *Science* or *The Scientific Monthly.* Dues are for the fiscal year that begins October 1; the subscription begins the following calendar year. A member desiring to receive both journals concurrently may do so by paying $3.00 in addition to the regular dues. Members in good standing receive also, without extra charge, subscriptions for the A.A.A.S. BULLETIN, and they may purchase symposia publications at prepublication prices, and after publication at special prices to members.

A person who pays $100 during one fiscal year may be elected a life member; sustaining members pay $1,000. Both classes are exempt from the payment of further dues but are entitled to all the privileges of membership.

An incorporated scientific society or institution or a public or incorporated library may become a member by paying the entrance fee of $5.00 in addition to the dues. Such institution members are entitled to the same privileges as individual members.

Members are encouraged to nominate for membership persons who desire to cooperate in carrying out the objects of the Association. Names may be sent to the Office of the Permanent Secretary at any time. In the letter of invitation to become a member of the Association the name of the person making the nomination is ordinarily mentioned.

Changes of Address

New addresses for the Association's record and for mailing the journals *Science* and *The Scientific Monthly,* as well as the A.A.A.S. BULLETIN, should be in the Office of the Permanent Secretary, Washington, D. C., at least two weeks in advance of the date when the change is to become effective.